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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 24th August 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1892.	1892.	
	Monthly.					
1	Bhárat Pratáp	Moradabad ...	Pratáp Krishn ...	For Aug. ...	19th Aug. ...	...
	Tri-monthly.					
2	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Ábid Ali ...	19th " ...	23rd " ...	347 copies.
3	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Amín-ul-dín ...	10th " ...	19th " ...	45 "
4	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	15th " ...	18th " ...	200 "
5	Indian Graphic	Lucknow ...	Mahárái Krishn ...	10th " ...	19th " ...	180 "
6	Latif-ul-Akhbár... ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Latif ...	3rd & 11th " ...	21st " ...	...
7	Mufíd-i-Ám	Agra ...	Qádir Ali ...	20th " ...	24th " ...	100 copies.
8	Riáz i-Hind	" ...	Faríd-ul-dín ...	" " ...	22nd " ...	...
	Weekly.					
9	Agra Akhbár	" ...	Tajammul Hussain ...	14th " ...	20th " ...	265 copies.
10	Akhbár-i-Álam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	16th " ...	19th " ...	65 "
11	Álam-i-Taswír	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	2nd & 9th " ...	22nd " ...	275 "
12	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'íd ...	17th " ...	20th " ...	625 "
13	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lál ...	20th " ...	24th " ...	150 "
14	Azád	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	19th " ...	20th " ...	250 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	Urdu—(concluded).			1892.	1892.	
	Weekly.					
15	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnám Singh ...	15th Aug. ...	20th Aug. ...	450 copies.
16	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	16th " ...	18th " ...	250 "
17	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prásad ...	13th " ...	20th " ...	250 "
18	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	22nd " ...	24th " ...	446 "
19	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	16th " ...	20th " ...	500 "
20	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá,	17th " ...	21st " ...	300 "
21	Jám-i-Jamshed	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	7th " ...	20th " ...	150 "
22	Kárnámah	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	17th " ...	19th " ...	275 "
23	Káyasth Akhbár... ...	" ...	Ganga Bakhsh Síngh,	16th " ...	20th " ...	735 "
24	Káyasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	13th " ...	" " ...	300 "
25	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	20th " ...	23rd " ...	44 "
26	Naiyar-i-Ázam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	15th " ...	19th " ...	250 "
27	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	17th " ...	" " ...	223 "
28	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz Khán.	15th " ...	23rd " ...	...
29	Násir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	40 copies.
30	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	19th " ...	22nd " ...	250 "
31	Núr-ul-Anwár	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	23rd July ...	18th " ...	196 "
32	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	18th Aug. ...	21st " ...	450 "
33	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Partáp Krishn ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	220 "
34	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	" " ...	20th " ...	350 "
35	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	7th " ...	" " ...	150 "
36	Sarkhail Punch	Ballia ...	Aghá Hasan ...	16th " ...	21st " ...	...
37	Sitára-i-Hind	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	20th " ...	24th " ...	125 copies.
38	Soldier	" ...	Maharaj Baldeo Singh.	3rd, 8th, 15th & 21st Aug.	23rd & 24th " ...	...
39	Tamannái	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	8th & 16th Aug. ...	20th " ...	125 copies.
40	Tútí-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	16th " ...	18th " ...	150 "
41	Urdu Akhbár	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	" " ...	19th " ...	125 "
	Daily.					
42	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	18th to 24th " ...	18th to 24th " ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
	Urdu-English.					
	Bi-weekly.					
43	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	16th & 20th " ...	18th & 22nd " ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
	Hindi.					
	Monthly.					
44	Brahma Vartá	Bithur (Cawnpore).	Rám Náráyan ...	For Aug. ...	22nd " ...	...
	Weekly.					
45	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	15th " ...	18th " ...	116 copies.
46	Prayág Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth ...	18th " ...	20th " ...	500 "
47	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyá Chálak Dán...	15th " ...	19th " ...	100 "
48	Vyápár Hitaishi ...	Benares ...	Hanumán Prasád ...	19th " ...	22nd " ...	...
	Daily.					
49	Hindustán	Kalakankar ...	Deva Charan ...	17th to 23rd " ...	18th to 24th " ...	470 copies.
	Hindi-Urdu.					
	Weekly.					
50	Káshi Pattriká	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	19th " ...	21st " ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)
	Bi-weekly.					
51	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	13th " ...	18th " ...	100 copies.
	Marathi.					
	Weekly.					
52	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	17th " ...	19th " ...	820 "
	Marathi-English.					
	Weekly.					
53	Nyáya Sudhá	Nagpur ...	Sadá Shiva Ramchandra Patwardhan.	" " ...	20th " ...	450 "
	Gorkha.					
	Weekly.					
54	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	19th " ...	21st " ...	850 "

I.—Political and Foreign.

1. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 16th August, referring to the offer made by the Government of India regarding the despatch of a mission under Lord Roberts to Jalalabad, observes that the Amir should gladly accept the offer and meet his Lordship. In that case all disputes between him and the Government of India would easily be settled, and he would receive valuable advice from Lord Roberts, which might enable him to suppress all rebellions in his kingdom. If he foolishly refuses to receive the mission, he will have only himself to blame for all the misfortunes that may befal him.

Akhbár-i-Álam. August 16th, 1892.

Despatch of a mission to Jalalabad.

2. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 19th August, approves of the proposal to send a mission to Afghanistan under Lord Roberts, and hopes that his Lordship will succeed in removing all misunderstanding. If a mission had been sent at the outset, such great tension would have been avoided. The *Ázád* finds fault with the *Civil and Military Gazette* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers, which condemn the despatch of a mission as a sign of weakness on the part of Government, and advise Government to insist on the Amir coming to India.

Ázád. August 19th, 1892.

The same.

3. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th August, in commenting upon the same subject, hopes that the Amir will raise no objection to meet Lord Roberts at Jalalabad. His Highness should rather be proud that the Government of India has offered to send the Commander-in-Chief to Afghanistan.

Riáz-ul-Akhbár. August 16th, 1892.

The same.

4. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 18th August, publishes an article in which an Anglo-Indian is represented as being quite mortified at the return of Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji to Parliament and as rebuking the electors of Central Finsbury for selecting a "d—ned native" to represent from them in that august assembly. When he first learnt of the unfortunate incident a Reuter's telegram, he was so much overpowered with grief that he felt inclined to commit suicide. It is true that the admission of a single native of India to Parliament does not matter much, but it will increase the insolence of Indians, which is intolerable to him. The introduction of English education into this country by his countrymen was the root of all the evils. They sowed the wind and he has to reap the whirlwind. His friend, to whom he expresses his vexation at Mr. Dadabhai's election, offers to publish some articles in newspapers with a view to excite discord among the people. He will tell them that the incident is of no consequence, especially asking Musalmáns to express no satisfaction at it, as the elective principle is opposed to their religion.

Oudh Punch. August 18th, 1892.

Anglo-Indians and Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji's return to Parliament.

5. A correspondent of the *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th August, refers to some statements made by the Police Superintendent, Chhuttan Sahib, and Mr. Hamilton, before the Commission at Rámpur at the trial of the men charged with General Azam-ul-din Khán's murder, condemning those statements as absurd; and observes that the convicts were not even given an opportunity to appeal. Among the witnesses for the prosecution, those who were already in the service of the State have received promotion, while others have been provided with suitable appointments. The records of the case deserve to be placed in the Calcutta Museum.

Rahbar. August 16th, 1892.

Rámpur murder case.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 19th August, expresses satisfaction that Major Vincent has succeeded in putting every thing to rights at Rámpur with the help of Sahibzada Hamid-ul-Zafar Khán, Secretary to the Council. The Rámpuris were a lawless and turbulent people, but he has taught them to respect law and authority. He has great sympathy with them and has done much to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes. The late General Azam-ul-din Khán widened the streets, improved the drainage and erected several nice buildings at suitable places. Major Vincent has pursued the same policy, but a great deal

Nizám-ul-Mulk. August 19th, 1892.

Rámpur affairs.

still remains to be done in the same direction. The roads and lanes should be metalled and Sahibzada Safdar Ali Khán's market, which is in a dilapidated condition, should be repaired. The introduction of vaccination has already tended to check small-pox in the State. The department should be strengthened and placed under the control of the vaccination officers in the Rohilkhand Division. It is believed that Jamal-ud-din, who is suspected of implication in the murder of the late General, has recently been arrested at Jodhpur.

Ázád. August 10th, 1892.

Public Works Department in the Rámpur State.

7. A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 19th August, says that he has learnt from a trustworthy source that the Local Government, in its review of the Annual Rámpur Administration Report, has observed that the establishment in the State is rather too large. Probably the Local Government means that the number of low-paid clerks should be reduced. But it is to be regretted that the Public Works Department of the State has entirely escaped the notice of the Local Government. That department consists of a comparatively large establishment and is under the control of Mr. Wright, Engineer, whose pay, being Rs. 1,500 a month, exceeds even that of the Members of the Council of Regency. Lakhs of rupees are spent every year on the construction of unnecessary new buildings, while old buildings are allowed to fall out of repair. In the time of the late Nawáb Mushtak Ali Khán, a new building called the Mihman Khána, for distinguished guests, was constructed at a cost of sixty or seventy thousand rupees; but all the European guests put up at the Khurshid Manzil, and the Mihman Khána has been converted into a Club. Large blocks of buildings belonging to Haidar Ali Khán and Muhammad Ali Khán were bought by the State for lakhs of rupees, but they were considered unfit for the residence of the President, and a new building has been provided for him at a cost of fifty or sixty thousand rupees. A new market has been built near the late General's house, while old markets are neglected. Old office buildings were unnecessarily demolished and new ones erected in their place. The new buildings being provided with domes look like mosques or temples rather than offices. But the school has not yet been provided with a suitable building. It is high time that Mr. Wright should be recalled from Rámpur and the establishment in the Public Works Department reduced.

Sitára-i-Hind. August 20th, 1892.

Expulsion of the correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* from Ulwar by the Resident.

8. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th August, adverting to the expulsion of the correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* from Ulwar by the Resident, asks the proprietor of the *Koh-i-Nur* to prosecute the Resident with the permission of the Government of India, appealing to the proprietors of other papers to help him with money. The *Sitára-i-Hind* offers to contribute one-fourth of the expenses which the suit might entail. The insult offered to the *Koh-i-Nur* is an insult to the whole native press.

II.—Administration.

Ázád. August 19th, 1892.

Muharram holidays in the Allahabad High Court.

9. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 19th August, commenting upon the dispute in the High Court regarding the Muharram holidays, observes that the holiday notice appears to have been issued by the Chief Justice in good faith. He was evidently under the impression that Muhammadan pleaders had no objection to work during the Muharram. But the declaration as to "conscientious objections" required by the notice from the pleaders who desired to absent themselves was quite unnecessary. Probably such a declaration was very disagreeable to the Muhammadan pleaders, and none of them attended the Court during the Muharram, even though some appeals were dismissed owing to their absence. With reference to Mr. Justice Mahmud's *obiter dictum*, the *Ázád* remarks that no word in the Chief Justice's notice was addressed to him, and that therefore it was not necessary for him to make any declaration as to his faith and to comment on the notice in the way he did. His observations regarding the power of the Chief Justice were uncalled for and unworthy of the dignity of a High Court Judge. The *Pioneer* is right in saying that they will affect harmony and concord among the Judges. Mr. Justice Mahmud was not bound to obey the holiday notice. If he did not like to hold Court during the Muharram, he might easily have made arrangements with the Chief Justice. But it would seem that ill-feeling

had existed between them for some time past. In no other way can the use of such strong language by Mr. Justice Mahmud be explained. The Chief Justice has not yet expressed his views, but there is reason to think that the matter will go up before higher authorities. It has been alleged that Mr. Justice Mahmud does comparatively very little work and that arrears are increasing in the Court in consequence. It is true that he does not dispose of cases so hastily as the other Judges, but this is not due to laziness. He devotes great care and thought to his work and his judgments are elaborate. He recorded capital notes on adoption and mortgage. He is doubtless a very able lawyer, and an English lawyer has lately bestowed high praise on him in his book. As regards the Muharram holidays, the Sadar Nizamat used to be closed for fifteen days. Mr. Gubbins reduced the holidays to four days, but, on appeal, Government again sanctioned ten days. This year the Chief Justice again curtailed the holidays owing to press of work. It is true that the Bombay High Court closes for only one day during the Muharram. But if there are heavy arrears, why did the Chief Justice increase the Easter holidays to a week last year? Other High Courts take only one day, Good Friday. Again, the Chief Justice should have curtailed the long vacation, even though such curtailment might cause some inconvenience to Mr. Justice Knox, who is on leave in England.

HINDUSTÁNI. August 17th, 1892.

The same.

10. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, expresses disapproval of the language in which the notice about the Muharram holidays was written, but observes that it is a mistake to suppose, as has been done in some quarters, that Mr. Justice Mahmud protested against the reduction of the holidays on religious grounds. He distinctly declared that he had no conscientious objections to work during the Muharram. In that case, Mr. Justice Mahmud, being a Government servant, was not justified in objecting to attend Court during the Muharram, especially as he has not been working with due zeal and diligence for the last two years, and has not delivered judgments in many appeals which he heard more than a year ago. If for any special reasons he did not like to work during the Muharram, he should have told the Chief Justice so, but should have cleared off his arrears during the long vacation. The *Hindustáni*, which is ready to criticize the proceedings of European Judges, cannot spare a native Judge. It is to be hoped Mr. Justice Mahmud will take warning, and get on like Mr. Justice Amir Ali, Mr. Justice Telang and other native Judges, who do not yield to him in their love for independence. However, the *Hindustáni* thinks that the Chief Justice should have reduced the long vacation and the Christmas holidays before interfering with the Muharram holidays.

RAHBAR. August 16th, 1892.

Lancashire and the cotton industry of Bombay.

11. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th August, says that educated natives manifest a keen interest in social and political matters but are blind to the decline of the material condition of their country. If Englishmen retired, natives would have no clothes wherewith to cover their bodies and no arms with which to protect their lives and property from thieves and robbers. Indian weavers, being unable to compete with the machine-made cotton goods of England, have been obliged to abandon their profession, and the country now entirely depends on the supply from England. Some enterprising natives have established cotton mills at Bombay, which make coarse kinds of cloth: with a view to injure those mills the cotton lords of Manchester got the Government of India to abolish the cotton import duties. But as that measure did not crush the rising cotton industry of Bombay, the Lancashire mill-owners agitated for a reduction in the working hours of Indian mill operatives, on grounds of humanity, though their selfish motives were ill-concealed. They won over the influential Members of Parliament by regaling them at banquets, and an Indian Factory Act was passed limiting the hours for women and children. The Indian workmen complained that the measure would deprive them of a portion of their bread, but the Members of Parliament, who had partaken of the warm hospitality of Lancashire, turned a deaf ear to their entreaties. This expedient, too, has failed to crush the new Indian cotton industry, and now the mill-owners in Manchester are at their wits' ends. One of their friends has contributed a long article on the subject to an English periodical, arguing that in ten years more not a single piece of coarse cloth will go to India, and that many

mills in Lancashire will be ruined, thousands of workmen being thrown out of employ. He recommends an extension of railways in India, in order that Lancashire may be able to obtain cotton more cheaply. The Government of India is sure to comply with the new request made on behalf of Lancashire, whether it has funds for the purpose or not. But the condition of the majority of the people in this country is already much worse than that with which a few of the mill hands in Manchester are threatend. Hundreds of thousands of natives have to put up with insufficient quantities of food and are gradually perishing from starvation. The higher classes, far from taking any steps to improve the condition of their poorer countrymen, are engaged in seeking pleasure and amusement and gaining the good-will of the authorities. The people should be up and doing if they desire to escape ruin and destitution.

OUDH AKHBÁR. August 24th, 1892.

Grain exports.

12. A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 24th August, complains that great distress prevails among a large portion of the Indian population owing to the ruin of Indian trades and industries brought about by European competition and owing to the abnormal rise in prices. Free trade is not yet suited to this country, as it is far behind Europe. The exports of grain should be checked in order that prices may fall. The people would be very thankful to Government for this favour.

HINDUSTÁN. August20 th, 1892.

Draft of proposed amendments to rules under the Emigration Act.

13. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th August, refers to the draft of the proposed amendments and additions to the rules under the Indian Emigration Act, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th idem, and complains that recruiters often induce ignorant peasants to register themselves as emigrants by misrepresentations. But the amendments proposed are not calculated to check the evil. A register will be kept at the sub-depôt giving descriptive particulars of each intending emigrant, in order that his friends may be able to trace him; but simple-minded people may be easily induced by the recruiter to record false particulars, and in that case their friends would have no means of tracing them. With a view to prevent such deception, when the inhabitants of a village express their desire to a recruiter to emigrate, the recruiter should make over a list of such men to the officer in charge of the neighbouring police-station, who should inform their friends and relatives of their intention, and prepare a statement giving the necessary descriptive particulars. The statement so prepared should be made over to the recruiter, with the permission of the District Magistrate. Moreover, the person in charge of a sub-depôt should receive no intending emigrants until the recruiter presents the statement above referred to.

HINDUSTÁNI. August 17th, 1892.

Inquiry into the dispersion of the Hardwár Fair.

14. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, expresses satisfaction that, at the instance of the vakíl deputed by the British Indian Association of Calcutta to assist in the inquiry into the dispersion of the Hardwár Fair, Sir Auckland Colvin has ordered Munshi Narain Singh to be replaced by another Magistrate on the commission of inquiry, as he himself was accused by many witnesses of having ill-treated pilgrims at the fair. His Honor also allowed the vakíl to cross-examine the witnesses. The tales of police oppression are confirmed by the evidence of about 250 men who have already been examined, and even several deaths appear to have been caused by the police.

COLONEL. August 16th, 1892.

The same.

15. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 16th August, does not think that the inquiry into the dispersion of the Hardwár Fair will lead to any satisfactory results, as the inquiry is being made by the local authorities themselves, and pilgrims cannot be expected to go to Hardwár from distant places to give evidence. Pilgrims could be easily examined at their own homes through the local officers. The inquiry in its present shape is a mere farce; and even if any evidence were actually obtained against the officer in charge of the fair, he would receive no other punishment than that of transfer from Sahárangpur on promotion.

16. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th August, says that the police officials forcibly dispersed the pilgrims from Hardwár, making free use of their batons, dragging women and girls by the hair of their heads, preventing them from taking food, separating wives from husbands, and packing pilgrims off to their homes in railway carriages fearfully overcrowded. But a just and paternal Government will grant rewards to the officials for these important services. Hence if natives have any sense in them, and are loyal subjects, they should not force Government to institute an inquiry. It has already expressed its views on the subject and is ready to grant rewards and promotions to the officials who ill-treated the pilgrims. Under these circumstances, an inquiry will be a prodigious sham. In Satyug, or the Golden Age, offenders punished themselves for their offences. Following the same policy, the Government of India referred the complainants to the Local Government, which in its turn has directed the District Officers to inquire themselves into their own offences. People should depend on the justice of the District Magistrate. He will never blacken his white face. If he were found guilty, he would be transferred to a larger district or made a Sessions Judge. This would be no small punishment, inasmuch as in case of promotion he would have to exercise his brain how to spend his increased pay.

SITÁRA-I-HIND. August 20th, 1892.

The same.

17. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, observes that the native newspapers will do an injustice to Government if they do not express their regret for the attacks made by them on it in connection with the case of Munshi Oudh Bihari Lál. However, if they are to blame for expressing their opinions before hearing both sides, Government is still more to blame for not at once laying the true state of things before the public. As Sir Auckland Colvin has acquired a bad reputation owing to his political views, the one-sided version of the story was readily credited by the native press. But the Hon'ble J. R. Reid is one of those Civilians in whose honesty and straightforwardness the natives have full confidence, and therefore the explanation vouchsafed by him should satisfy every man. But it is to be regretted that he made such inquiries of Munshi Oudh Bihari Lál as were likely to create misapprehension, and that he delayed so long in furnishing an explanation.

HINDUSTÁNI. August 17th, 1892.

Case of Oudh Bihari Lál.

18. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 13th August, says that if natives escape famine and epidemics, they are sure to fall victims to the firearms of Europeans. Charles Spencer, a European soldier, shot a native gardener. At his trial before a jury composed of his countrymen at the Allahabad High Court, he declared that he had fired the gun only with a view to frighten a crowd of natives. The jury believed his statement and let him off, though the presiding Judge was inclined to consider him guilty.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI. August 13th, 1892.

Acquittal of Charles Spencer, European soldier.

19. The *Brahmá Varta* (Bithur), of the 15th August, complains that the bridge near the Lachhman-ghat having fallen in, Kamta Prasád has stolen the beams with the connivance of the police. Some day he might be allowed even to take the doors at the Bithur police station to his house. Fateh-ul-din, Sub-Inspector, never goes out at night for purposes of watch and ward, and consequently constables, too, neglect their duties. On the night of the 26th July some thieves entered the house of a barber, and the alarm being given by him, his neighbours came to his rescue. There was a fight between them and the thieves for an hour, but the police never appeared. A pilgrim was robbed of Rs. 75 on the high road, but his report was not recorded by the police, as he had nothing to give to them. On 6th August, when some men were swimming across the river with their cattle, one of them was drowned. The accident afforded the police and their friends an opportunity for extortion, and they obtained Rs. 50 in that way. The police and the bad characters at Bithur have made themselves a terror to the people. The *Brahmá Varta* has frequently exposed their high-handed and illegal proceedings, but the authorities give no attention to the matter. The *Brahmá Varta* publishes a copy of the judgment passed by Pandit Baldeo Prasád, a Magistrate at Cawnpore, on 6th July, in the case of the men who were accused

BRAHMÁ VARTA. August 15th, 1892.

Police at Bithur, Cawnpore district.

by the Bithur police of having killed Girdhari, Chaukidár, of Rámpur. The Magistrate thought that the witnesses had been tutored or forced by the police to give evidence against the accused, and that the statements of other witnesses summoned at the instance of Kamta Singh were also untrustworthy. The accused were discharged.

OUDH AKHBÁR. August 20th, 1892.

Recovery of rent by landholders from cultivators.

20. A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 20th August, complains that Government at once forcibly recovers revenue from the landholders, while the latter are exposed to great difficulties in realizing rent from cultivators. As they seldom receive rent in time, they have generally to take loans from money-lenders at high rates of interest to meet the Government demand, and this is one of the principal causes which have rendered their condition very unsatisfactory. Hence some increased facilities should be provided for the realization of rent. When crops standing on any land are attached for rent the landholder should be allowed to realize the rent due for the whole year. If any portion of the crop has been taken to his house by the cultivator, it should also be liable to attachment. On receipt of an application from the landholder, the tahsíldár should apprehend a defaulting cultivator and keep him under surveillance, just as he does a defaulting landholder. No opium officer or indigo planter should be allowed to make advances to cultivators except through the landlord. Any transfer of land by a cultivator should be illegal until he has paid all arrears of rent. If a landholder is put to any expense or loss on account of the non-payment of rent by cultivators in time, he should be able to recover damages from them.

BRAHMÁ VARTA. August 15th, 1892.

Income-tax assessments.

21. The *Brahmá Varta* (Bithur), of the 15th August, publishes an article communicated by one Gurbakhsh Singh at Bithur, who complains that at some places the income-tax assessments are made with great severity, even petty shopkeepers and other people who have very small incomes and keep themselves alive with difficulty are taxed. If a man gives *douceurs* to the patwári, the amin, and private individuals entrusted with assessment, he is exempted; otherwise he is sure to be taxed. Appeals to the authorities involve much trouble and expense, but receive little attention.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE. August 15th, 1892.

Income-tax assessments at Cawnpore.

22. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th August, complains, that the income-tax has been assessed with undue severity by the new tahsíldár at Cawnpore. Many men have filed objections, but others have not done so, as they think that any objections in the matter of income-tax receive little attention from the authorities. Government should inquire into the matter.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE. August 15th, 1892.

A Municipal Commissioner accused of unjustly raising the license-tax paid by some traders at Cawnpore.

23. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th August, complains that a Hindu Municipal Commissioner at Cawnpore, who owes a grudge to Lála Nawal Kishor and Lála Gopi Nath Khanna, has unjustly raised the license-tax, levied from them, to Rs. 100 each, neither of them having an income which might justify such a high assessment. The Municipal Commissioner appears to have lost his reason and had better place himself in the hands of a doctor.

RAHBAR. August 16th, 1892.

Need for appointment of a paid Municipal Secretary at Moradabad.

24. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th August, regrets to say that Kazi Muhammad Ibrar Ahmad, Secretary to the Moradabad Municipal Board, does not take much interest in Municipal affairs, though he made great promises at the time of his appointment. It would be well if an educated man were appointed Secretary on suitable pay. The measure would, no doubt, lead to an increase in the expenditure, but a paid Secretary would devote the whole of his time to the management of Municipal affairs.

Case of Sangam Lál, Prayágwál, Allahabad.

25. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 18th August, states that, on appeal, the High Court has reduced the sentence passed on Sangam Lál, Prayágwál, by the Sessions Judge, from four years' rigorous imprisonment to simple imprisonment for three months; and observes that if there were no High Court many innocent men would be hanged every day. PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR. August 18th, 1892.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Village Sanitation Bill and Village Courts Bill.

26. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, referring to the introduction of the Village Sanitation Bill and the Village Courts Bill into the meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council on 13th idem, observes that if the police were entrusted with any power in the matter of village sanitation, they would greatly oppress the rural population, and that consequently the remedy would prove worse than the disease. All necessary sanitary reforms should be introduced under the control of talukdárs and landholders, in order that no great hardship might be caused to cultivators. The establishment of village courts will be very acceptable to peasants, inasmuch as they will get cheap and speedy justice at their very doors. KÁRNÁMAH. August 17th, 1892.

IV.—RAILWAYS.

Rohilkand and Kumaun Railway.

27. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 15th August, expresses surprise that Government sometimes takes a keen interest in the most trifling matters while it shows great indifference in important ones. Before the construction of the Kumaun and Rohilkhand Railway there were forwarding agencies at Naini Tal, Almora, &c., which punctually conveyed all goods. At first the railway authorities, too, were punctual enough in the carriage of goods; but since the forwarding agencies, being unable to compete with the Railway Company, have been abolished, the railway authorities have become very lax and careless. If a man does not immediatly remove his goods from the railway station, he has to pay demurrage. But, on the other hand, if any goods are injured or detained through the carelessness of the railway employés, the railway authorities do not readily pay damages and do not even acknowledge the letters addressed to them by the owner. Last year Shaikh Mán-ullah, merchant, sent for some bags of wheat for the relief of distressed sufferers, but the bags were detained somewhere until they were much injured by worms. The Shaikh had to institute a suit for damages, and the suit has but lately been decided in his favour by Mr. Roberts, Commissioner. Haji Lál Muhammad has received his packets of paper after a delay of several months. What is worse is, that the railway officials do not give replies to any inquiries made by the owners of goods, and do not pay any damages until they have been awarded by a Civil Court. But it should be observed that small traders cannot afford to bear the trouble and expense of civil litigation. Government should interfere in the matter. ALMORA AKHBÁR. August 15th, 1892.

Indian Midland Railway.

28. The *Riáz-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 20th August, complains that there being no water-carriers at stations on the Indian Midland Railway, the passengers are exposed to great inconvenience from want of water. There are water-pipes at the larger stations, but passengers do not go to the standposts to take water, as they are afraid of being left behind by the train. Moreover, the carriages are not properly lighted. In the mixed train which left Tundla for Jhánsi on 14th August there were no lights in ten carriages, while others were provided with very dim lights. RIÁZ-I-HIND. August 20th, 1892.

V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Supply of wood at the burning-ground near Almora.

29. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 15th August, complains that the man who supplies wood for the burning of the dead at the Biswa Nath burning-ground near Almora does not always keep a sufficient quantity of good wood, and that therefore people are exposed to great inconvenience. He was once warned and required to execute a bond by the District Officer. ALMORA AKHBÁR. August 15th, 1892.

GORKHA BHÁRAT JIWAN. August 19th, 1892.

Pariah dogs at Benares.

30. The *Gorkha Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 19th August, complains that pariah dogs have lately increased at Benares and that one or two men bitten by them have died.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE. August 15th, 1892.

Dirty state of by-lanes at Cawnpore.

31. A local correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th August, complains that by-lanes at Cawnpore are, as a rule, in a most dirty state, and takes the municipal authorities to task for their indifference in the matter.

RIÁZUL-AKHBÁR. August 16th, 1892.

Street-lighting at Partábgarh.

32. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th August, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the Partábgarh Municipal Board has put up posts and lanterns in streets, but that the lanterns are never lighted. Men often strike their heads against the lamp-posts on dark nights and get hurt. If the board cannot afford to light the lamps, the posts and lamps had better be removed from the streets and sold.

SARKHAIL PUNCH. August 16th, 1892.

Meat and *ghi* sold at Ballia.

33. The *Sarkhail Punch* (Ballia), of the 16th August, complains that at Ballia bad and adulterated *ghi* (clarified butter) is sold, and that the butchers do not kill animals strictly in the manner prescribed by the Muhammadan religion, and observes that the Musalmáns should not take such meat.

RIÁZ-I-HIND. August 20th, 1892.

Need for waste-drains at the stand-posts, Agra.

34. The *Riáz-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 20th August, complains that no proper drains being provided at the standposts, to carry off the waste water, the streets and lanes at Agra, especially those which are not paved, are covered with mud and water, to the great inconvenience of the people.

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th August 1892.

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